

THE TRANSCRIPT.

ST. ALBANS.

Friday, Sept. 2, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

For President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

Presidential Election, November 8th, 1864.

UNION STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

JOHN GREGORY SMITH,
OF ST. ALBANS.

For Lieut. Governor,

PAUL DILLINGHAM,
OF WATERBURY.

For Treasurer,

JOHN B. PAGE,
OF RUTLAND.

FOR CONGRESS.

First District—FREDERICK E. WOOD-
BRIDGE, of Vergennes.Second District—JUSTIN S. MORRILL, of
Stafford.Third District—PORTUS BAXTER, of Der-
by Line.

State Election, September 6th, 1864.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

For Senators,

WORTHINGTON C. SMITH, St. Albans,
NOELMAN F. WOOD, Waterbury,
WILLIAM S. RUTLAND, Rutland.

For Assistants Judges,

ROMEO H. HOYT, St. Albans,
ROYAL T. HINGHAM, Fletcher,
State's Attorney,**JULIAN H. DEWEY, St. Albans,**
Sheriff,**RENSSELAER E. STEWART, St. Albans,**
High Bailiff,**EPHRAIM CORLESS, Richford,**
Judge of Probate,**AMOS J. SAMSON, St. Albans,**
For High Bailiff,**LAFAYETTE BOWLES, Alburgh.**

GRAND ISLE COUNTY UNION TICKET.

For Senator,

ASAHEL ALLEN, North Hero.

For Assistant Judges,

DAVID S. SWEET, Alburgh,
GILBERT ALLEN, South Hero.

For Judge of Probate,

AUGUSTUS KNIGHT, North Hero.

For Sheriff,

GILES H. HAWKINS, Isle La Motte.

For State's Attorney,

HARRY HILL, Isle La Motte.

For High Bailiff,

LAFAYETTE BOWLES, Alburgh.

The State Election.

The existence of so much apathy as now prevails in the Union party, just before election, seems astonishing. In view of the great issues involved, one would hardly suppose that an important election is about to transpire, so quiet and apathetic are the freemen of Vermont. And yet within a few days the freemen of the State will be called upon to indicate at the polls whether they prefer that the administration should be changed or that the war should be vigorously prosecuted.

The opposition are wide awake, and it would be safe to anticipate that every means possible will be taken to prevent a triumphant vote in favor of administration nominees.

The general excitement which has been incident to the call of the President for five hundred thousand men has been to a great extent the cause of this neglect of political duties.

The fact that there has hitherto been no opposition presidential candidate, has been another cause of the great lull in the presidential atmosphere.

But be the causes what they may, it would be gross folly to ignore the fact of such apathy, and still grosser folly to omit making every possible effort to induce the people to awake at once from their lethargy.

The opposition papers are ringing the changes upon the subject of peace. They cry peace when there is and can be no peace. In another column we reproduce from the Richmond Enquirer an article on this subject, to which we beg to call the especial attention of those who believe peace on any honorable terms can be readily brought about.

"Peace is a sweet word, but when it means eternal disgrace to the Stars and Stripes, a dismemberment of the Union and a generation of war for temporary cowardly armistice, it sounds no sweeter than the word traitor, and has exactly the same significance in fact. Jeff Davis' last words to Col. Jacques were:

"Say to Mr. Lincoln from me that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for peace on the basis of our independence. It will be useless to approach me with any other."

The Montpelier Freeman, in its notice of a change of proprietors in the Newadeler establishment at Hydepark, says of Mr. Morse, that the "New proprietor of the Newadeler served his apprenticeship, as printer, in the Freeman office. He left us to take the position of foreman in the Newadeler office, and has now become editor, proprietor and publisher of that paper. He deserves success; We hope he may achieve it financially, as well as editorially; though in these pinching times for newspapers, the former is a more difficult achievement than the latter."

The Vermont Delegation at Chicago, elected H. B. Smith, Chair-

man. A. M. Dickey is on the Committee on Credentials; George Washburn on organization, and T. P. Redfield on Resolutions. B. H. Smalley is one of the Vice Presidents; L. S. Patridge one of the Secretaries. The delegation were all but one for McClellan.

We understand that the bridge across Missisquoi river in Swanton, measuring three hundred and five feet in length, has been completed and the iron rails laid upon it so that engines can pass over and deliver the iron rails for the track beyond, between that point and Canada line. The track for four miles north of the bridge has already been put down, leaving about four miles of track to be laid in Vermont.

In Canada three miles of track towards the Vermont end remain to be laid, and when this is done the road between St. Albans and St. Johns will be finished and ready for use.

From the Junction near Bullard's Crossing to Canada line the distance is ten miles and one hundred and forty-eight feet, and from Canada line to the Junction with the Stantead, Shefford and Canada railroad, the distance is twenty-two miles and three-quarters less one hundred and eighty feet. The total distance from the St. Albans station to the St. Johns station by this route is forty one miles and a quarter. The road south of the frontier is called the "Swanton branch of the Vermont and Canada Railroad," and north of the frontier is called "the Montreal and Vermont Junction Railway."

It will, probably, be formally opened to the public during the month of October. Station-houses are to be erected at St. Alexander, Pike river, Allen's Corners (2 1-2 miles west of Bedford) and Moore's Corners (2 1-2 miles east from Phillipsburg) in Canada, and one at Highgate Springs, and probably one at Swanton, in Vermont.

John F. Barnard, Esq., of Chicago, is the contractor for the Vermont part of the road and Daniel C. Linsley, Esq., of Burlington for the Canadian.

Accurate and very neatly drawn maps and profiles of the entire route have been executed by Mr. Anthony Jones, St. Albans, showing the location and grades of the road with the topography of the surrounding country. The office of the company is located in the upper story of Farrar's building, St. Albans, where the maps and profiles can be seen by any one interested in the matter.

Peace and Low Prices.

Look at the resolutions of these so-called peace-democrats, and see the kind of peace which they contemplate. They propose, plainly, to abandon all the fruits of the war and either to submit to see the country divided as the rebels wish or to reinstate the rebels, if they can, under a Union which shall secure all that they ask. The war, as many of them say, is unconstitutional; "you cannot coerce sovereign States." That of course means disunion.

Are the people ready for that? Does that mean peace? What said Jefferson Davis the other day to Messrs. Gilmore and Jaquess? Assuming the success of the rebellion, he told them, *there probably could be no peace in this generation*; there was too much bitterness, too great an "ocean of blood" between the North and the South to allow of peace in this generation. Does this look like peace and low prices? Which party offers to the country the best likelihood of an early peace—the one which comes before it with a practical endorsement of Jefferson Davis and a policy which promises war for a whole generation, or the one which has placed Grant before Richmond, Sherman before Atlanta and Farragut in Mobile Bay, which offers to give the country peace by blotting out the perturbations of the rebels altogether, by pulling up the very roots of discord and by establishing and confirming the authority of the government.

It is nonsense to talk of the impossibility of reducing the rebels to obedience. Break their military power and the work is done. Courage and persistence for a little while longer, a spirit on the part of those at home which is equal to that of the brave soldiers who are in the field, nay, a spirit which will bear half the hardships which they endure, will prove more than enough. The rebels bluster about holding out forever; was there ever a man or a body of men who did not do the same thing when in the heat of a quarrel? Men who are in earnest know how much importance to attach to these hysterical exclamations, such utterances, for example, as many of those made by Jefferson Davis to Gilmore and Jaquess. We shall beat the rebels, nevertheless, and bring them to obedience, just as other rebellious and passionate bodies of men have been beaten and brought to obedience before, ever since wars began.

—Ee.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS THE ONLY GENUINE PEACE.

The issue is the same now as at the

outset. Will it bring peace to suffer the establishment of a separate government, animated by hatred of the North? Will not fresh causes of war constantly spring up? Will not these rebels, whose staple is cotton, speedily make an alliance with England or France? And then, in our next quarrel,—not far off, we may be sure,—we shall have to fight not only the rebels, exhausted, with no navy, shut up in their two strongholds, and reduced to a desperate policy of defence, but we must meet them reinforced by the army and navy of a powerful European nation, elated with the prestige of a former triumph over us, and replenished in all their resources.

Will it bring peace to allow the doctrine of secession to be incorporated into our constitution, so that any fractious community, acting upon any whim, may control the policy of the government? Is it possible that there can be peace under such a constitution?

Will it conduce to peace to suffer the institution of slavery to be reinstated, with new guarantees for its continuance and its extension? Certainly not, as the history of our own politics shows, unless at the same time that we make peace with the rebels, we can work a radical change in the moral sympathies and antipathies of the human race.

It is to be hoped that the American people are in no danger of committing the blunder made by England and France, and supposing that a genuine peace can come in any way but by the defeat of the rebels. To filter now just as success is within our grasp, after all the labors and sacrifices already made, would indeed be a shameful disgrace. It is not possible that the spirit of the American people can be so treacherous to the memory of the brave men that have fallen in this war as to leave their work unfinished or to surrender their sacred cause by base concessions to traitors,—merely because they begin, for the first time, to be pressed by hardships not one quarter so severe as those which our heroes of the army and navy have borne with joy and pride for more than three years.

—Advertiser.

The Surrender Party.

It is evident that the copperheads and democrats are proposing, in the coming presidential campaign, to conjure with the word "Peace." Availing themselves of the word, hardships, discontents and high prices incident to the war, they hope to secure a sufficient support for their candidate by spreading the impression that we cannot have peace under Mr. Lincoln and by promising it, more or less explicitly, under some other candidate. The plan is well devised, and the fathers of it probably could not place themselves on a stronger basis. Poor men, who are paying twice and three-fold what they ever paid before for the necessities of life, who are little used, perhaps, to reflect upon the causes of things, and who are apt to think that any change, in these times, is likely to be an improvement, may, possibly, be only too easily led off by the seductive word "Peace." But it would be a pity, indeed, if any such wretched sophistry as this could succeed. There is no man in the country, probably, more heartily desirous of peace than Mr. Lincoln,—unless it be General Grant or General Sherman. The loyal people of this country are and, throughout the war, have been eager for peace.

What then is meant by the copperhead or the democrat when he calls himself a friend of peace? He means, if he means anything in particular, that he is in favor of conceding to the rebels the right of secession or of laying down arms like the king of Denmark and making such terms as we can with the enemy. Mr. Lincoln on the other hand, is in favor of compelling the rebels to lay down their arms and of forcing them to make such terms as they can with us. One advocates peace through victory. Both are peace men, seeking a common object by the use of different means. If the party of Mr. Lincoln is to be called the war party,—designating it by the means which it advocates to secure a peace,—then the copperheads and democrats should be called, not the peace-party, but the surrender-party.—Exchange.

CAN WE PAY THE NATIONAL DEBT?—A great argument of the opposition is that our national debt is so large that the country is going to ruin—all brought about by the Republican administration. The official report puts our debt at a little over eighteen hundred million of dollars. What have we to meet it with? Hon. Justin S. Morrill, in a speech July 2, 1864, made an estimate of the income to be derived to this country for the year succeeding October 1, 1864, as follows: Tariff, \$85,000,000; internal revenue, \$275,000,000; income tax, 20,000,000; miscellaneous sources, \$10,000,000,—making almost four hundred million dollars a year, or enough to cancel the entire debt in less than five years.

But suppose it takes ten years, or fifteen, are we such a pusillanimous race as to sell our birthright of life, liberty and happiness, and barter away our inheritance for the sake of getting rid of a few taxes? There is a danger impending over this country greater than that of paying a paltry tax. Shall we shun the less and receive the greater evil?—Caledonian.

The Chicago Platform.

ADOPTED AUGUST 30, 1864.

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unwavering fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both northern and southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private rights alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial, and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the administration to its duty in respect to our fellow citizens who now and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army who are, and have been, in the field, under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection, regard and kindness, that the brave soldiers of the country have so nobly earned.

HOW EARLY THRESHED WHEAT.—A correspondent in Virginia gives the following account of the facilities the rebel Gen. Early had for securing the crops in the Shenandoah valley:

In regard to Early's threshing wheat, he was much facilitated in this way. A Mr. Fitch of Pennsylvania owned a large establishment for the manufacture of threshing machines at Martinsburg. When the rebels occupied Martinsburg they captured twenty-five of these machines, which were immediately distributed among the division commissaries of the army. These commissaries gave them out to other commissaries, and thus a perfect system for threshing wheat was soon inaugurated. The threshed wheat was conveyed to mills pressed for this work and ground for transportation and the use of the army. As soon as ready the ground wheat was sent up the valley—supposed to be the Staunton. During this time the rebels lived well, and generally expressed it as their firm belief that raiding was a very good thing. How long Gen. Early would have continued a thrasher of wheat rather than a thrasher of men, is hard to tell, but certain it is that, after we had made so many outrageous blunders in our movements, some wise head (supposed to be General Grant's) instituted a method of proceeding which summarily relieved us of the rebel horse thieves and grain gatherers, and caused the horse and grain

General Early to turn his attention once more to his flank and rear and the sacred soil of Virginia.

Peace.

From the Richmond Enquirer of Oct. 16, 1863.

Save on our terms we can accept no peace whatever, and must fight till doomsday rather than yield an iota of them, and our terms are:

Recognition by the enemy of the independence of the Confederate States. Withdrawal of the Yankee forces from every foot of Confederate ground, including Kentucky and Missouri.

Withdrawal of the Yankee soldiers from Maryland until that State shall decide by a free vote whether she shall remain in the old Union or ask admission into the Confederacy.

Consent on the part of the Federal government to give up to the Confederacy its proportion of the navy as it stood at the time of secession, or to pay for the same.

Yielding up of all pretension on the part of the Federal government to that portion of the old Territories which lies west of the Confederate States.

An equitable settlement on the basis of our absolute independence and equal rights of all accounts of the public debt and public lands, and advantages accruing from foreign treaties.

Those provisions, we apprehend, comprise the minimum of what we must require before we lay down our arms. That is to say, the North must yield all—we nothing. The whole pretension of that country to prevent by force the separation of the States must be abandoned, which will be equivalent to an avowal that our enemies were wrong first, and, of course, as they waged a causeless and wicked war upon us, they ought in strict justice to be required, according to the usage in such cases, to reimburse to us the whole of our expenses and losses in the course of that war. Whether this last proviso is to be insisted upon or not, certain we are we cannot have any peace at all until we shall be in a position not only to demand and exact, but also to enforce and collect, treasure for our own reimbursement out of the wealthy citizens of the enemy's country. In other words, unless we can destroy or scatter their armies, and break up their government, then we ought not only to extort from them our own full terms and ample acknowledgment of their wrong, but also a handsome indemnity for the trouble and expense caused to us by their crime.

Once more we say it is all or nothing. This Confederacy or Yankee nation, one or the other, goes down, down to perdition. That is to say, one or the other must forfeit its national existence and lie at the mercy of its mortal enemy. We all know by this time the fate in store for us if we succumb. The other party has no smaller stake. As surely as we completely ruin their armies—and without that is no peace or truce at all—so surely we will make them pay our war debt, though we ring it out of their hearts. As they know it well, and therefore, they cannot make peace except through their utter exhaustion and absolute inability to strike another blow.

What are We Fighting For?

So many great issues are involved in the result of the contest, one hardly knows which to select as the most important. It may, however, be stated that the freemen of America are fighting for a constitutional government, for liberal institutions, for a principle which the English nation has been contending for since the reign of King John, and has as yet but partially attained, viz: the right of a people, through their representatives, to rule themselves, in which respect the American republic is a standing menace to oligarchs and irresponsible rulers, and a perpetual encouragement to oppressed peoples to hold up their heads, and to look for the good time coming. And this is the circumstance which induces the holders of usurped powers and their minions, whenever found, from the highest to the lowest, to desire the success of the slave aristocrats of America. The Union men are further fighting to relieve the blacks from their degraded position, and to secure to them the same rights which they themselves enjoy, thereby atoning to some extent for their own sin in previous complicity with slavery. They are fighting to sustain their nationality, to secure forever under a beneficent government equal rights to all, from the highest to the lowest, in the domains won by the arms or purchased with the money of their fathers. They are fighting to preserve their rivers and mountains, their mines of coal and iron, and silver and gold, and their sea coast to themselves; with no hostile neighbor on their border ready to make war upon them on every trumpet occasion, thereby necessitating the keeping up of large military es-

tablishments. They have in that respect the unfortunate position of Europe as a warning before them, where diplomacy, wars, preparations for wars, and the talking about wars, owing to the divisions and sub-divisions of power, have occupied on the average something like one half of the time, attention, and resources of the whole people, a position that creates and sustains despots, enabling them to throttle the energies of their subjects, and operating as a continuous drag on the progress of civilization.—Manchester Post.

WAR NEWS.

The fighting near Petersburg has been severe since our occupation of the Weldon road. A week ago Sunday the rebels made a desperate attempt to drive us from the road, but were repulsed with severe loss as Richmond papers admit. In the battle of the previous Thursday, however, we lost heavily in prisoners, our official reports showing nearly 8000 missing. Below we give the official report of this fighting:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

On Thursday, the 25th, Gen. Hancock, who was south of Reams' station, was attacked several times during the day, but he repulsed the enemy in every assault. In the afternoon a combined attack was made at once on his centre and left, which, after one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the enemy withdrawing from the field, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground. The details are given in the following official reports of Gen. Grant, Meade, and Hancock:

SECOND CORPS, Aug. 26.

For Gen. Humphreys:

The attack about 5:30 in the afternoon was probably intended to be simultaneous by Wilcox on my centre and Heth on my left. The enemy formed in the woods, placed their artillery in position and opened a heavy cannonade, lasting about fifteen minutes. They then assaulted Miles' force. He resisted tenaciously, but the enemy broke his lines. Some of Gibbon's troops were hurried over to repair the damage, and the enemy only gained a slight foothold. They soon attempted on my extreme left to drive Gibbon's division from his line. His men had been much wearied in rushing over to Gen. Miles and back. During the repeated assaults, Gen. Gibbon succeeded in forming a line, and the enemy, who were pressing on with great enthusiasm, were severely checked by the dismounted cavalry under Gen. Gregg, which he handsomely led. Miles regained most of his intrenchments, distinguishing himself. All he had to work with were such small parties as could be rallied and formed by staff officers. The fight was continued until dark the enemy being held in check by our artillery, dismounted cavalry and skirmishers. At dark we withdrew, for reasons stated. The Chief of Artillery reports that he lost about two hundred and fifty horses. The enemy made no advance up to a late hour last night.

My own loss, including cavalry, will perhaps not exceed 1200 or 1500, though this is surmise, as the command is not yet organized. Capt. Brownson of my staff was mortally wounded and dying during the night. Col. Walker, A. A. G., is missing. This is acknowledged to have been one of the most determined and desperate fights of the war, resembling Spotsylvania in its character, though the number engaged gives it less importance. A few more good troops would have given a victory of considerable importance. I forward this forenoon as prisoners from the field, Wilcox and Heth. Major Angell, of my staff, saw and conversed with two prisoners from Mahone's division last night. I do not find them this morning. They said Mahone's division, with the exception of one brigade, was there.

(Signed) W. S. HANCOCK,

Major General.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

The following is just received:

SECOND CORPS, Aug. 26, 12:30 P. M.

A safeguard that was left on the battlefield remained there until after daylight this morning. At that time the enemy had all disappeared, leaving their dead on the field unburied. This shows how severely they were punished, and, doubtless, hearing of the arrival of reinforcements, they feared the results of to-day if they remained.

(Signed) G. G. MEADE,

Maj. General.

The following is just received:

SECOND CORPS, Aug. 26, 1 P. M.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant:

Since sending my last dispatch I have conversed with the safeguard referred to. He did not leave the field until after sunrise. At that time nearly all the enemy had left, moving towards Petersburg. He says they abandoned not only their dead, but their wounded also. He conversed with an officer who said their losses were greater than ever before during the war. The safeguard says he was over the field and it was covered with the enemy's dead and wounded. He has seen a great many battlefields, but never, such a sight. Very few of the dead were ours, nearly all belonged to the enemy. All of our wounded were brought off but our dead were unburied. I have instructed Gen. Gregg to make an effort to send a party to the field and bury the dead.

G. G. MEADE,

Maj. General U. S. A.

To U. S. Grant, Lieut. Gen.

Our forces hold the Weldon Railroad, and in a dispatch dated at 3 P. M. yesterday, Gen. Grant says that their "loss of this road seems to be a blow to the enemy he cannot stand. I think I do not overstate the loss of the enemy in the last two weeks at 10,000 killed and wounded. We have lost

heavily, but ours has been mostly captured when the enemy gained temporary advantages. The number rebel prisoners taken on our side is not yet reported."

E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,

Aug. 28, 8 A. M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. Grant just received states that the Richmond papers of the 27th announce that Morgan is in our possession. It is stated whether the fort was captured or whether it was blown up. Another dispatch gives the following extract from the Richmond Enquirer of yesterday:

"Fort Morgan is in the enemy's possession; whether blown up or captured is not known."

Gen. Sheridan in a dispatch Saturday at half past 2 P. M., states that the enemy left his front at night, falling back to Smithfield Middleway, 7 miles from Charlottesville. Sheridan captured 101 prisoners that day and inflicted a loss of 150 killed and wounded. There have been reports to cross the river by the cavalry at Williamsport, but there is no strength shown. The Indians Saturday were that they would back out of the valley.

Other reports state that the enemy is leaving the Shenandoah valley.

Nothing has been received by General Sherman for ten days.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.

Dispatches received here from the Atlanta state that Atlanta, Georgia, of the 27th, announce that Fort Morgan has surrendered to our forces all its garrison, including Gen. Mahone, munitions of war, &c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.

The New York Evening Post, in its dispatch says Richmond, Virginia, of Friday and Saturday confirmed the capture of Fort Morgan by the Union.

Gen. A. J. Smith is reported sweeping through Eastern Mississippi and Alabama.

On Tuesday last one of our ships burst in Alabama street, Athens, a conflagration ensued, destroying a large portion of the city.

Gen. Sherman is said to be supplied with food and ammunition. The cavalry have done great injury to rebel railroads.

A dispatch from Grant's army says: "Fresh men continue to come to the front. They were never more than upon their arrival here they were distributed among the different regiments. Send more men and a peace will be terminated by our arms while those at home are discussing subject."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.

The Evening Telegraph, has Richmond papers, including the following extracts:

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 27.

Another large conflagration occurred this evening in Alabama street, destroying a large warehouse and several dwellings. The fire was caused by shell from the Yankee batteries, being the conflagration the fire kept up on that portion of the city with great rapidity. Prisoners from Sherman's army continue to be sent to the front. Citizens from Marietta report that federal officers claim that there are 20 days provisions at that place.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,

Aug. 27.

The rebels are said to be using the Weldon Railroad below Reams' station, and running supplies there. Petersburg around our left by way. As this requires a large force to guard the trains and defend the road against our cavalry, it cannot be either a profitable or pleasant means of communication without taking into consideration the loss of time involved.

Arrangements have been made for burying the rebel dead left on the field of last Thursday's battle. The fact that the enemy did not do this, and did not carry off his wounded, is palpable evidence that they did not achieve a complete or creditable victory.

Today nothing of interest has occurred.—Cannonading and picket lines are rather more brisk and continued this evening, but without result.

McClellan Nominated for President.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.

McClellan was nominated by the Chicago Convention on the first ballot. The Wigwam is full, but thousands have returned home. Last night was spent in canvassing. The delegates are in better humor. The Convention was called to order promptly at 10 o'clock and prayer was offered by Rev. H. Halstead. Mr. Wickliffe of Ky., said it might be necessary to have the